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TERMS.

Small or carrier, one year..... \$10.00

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IRON WORKS.



VOL. VII. NO. 51.

TITUSVILLE, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1870.

WHOLE NO. 1431.

HARDWARE.

Titusville Morning Herald.

Hotel Keepers in Europe.

By SAM'L L. OSGOOD.

Paragon (or N. S.) Living Post.
The hotel keepers on the continent, and especially in Switzerland, won to me quite a few classes. They are important persons in the community, and in some cases they are the merchants, bankers and squires of the place. Where travel makes the main business of a country, like Switzerland, the business centres at the hotel, and the landlord is the buyer and seller by consequence. He has from one hundred to a thousand guests to feed every week; he has horses and carriages to provide directly or indirectly; and he has moreover much influence in deciding where the guests shall purchase matters of taste and curiosity that belong to the neighborhood. If he is a man of social taste or of general intelligence, he can use the favor of his guests and have much to do with shaping their travels, and especially with selecting their future stopping places. He has a large amount of patronage in his hands, and it is not merely a joke that the Swiss landlord is the *landamann* or governor of the canton.

I have generally been on good terms with the master of the house, and made many pleasant meetings with this class. At Dresden I talked of theology with our host, and found him a lover of evangelical fervor in union with great liberty of thinking. At Munich our host was a man of progressive ideas, a decided reformer, very severe upon the Bavarian government for neglecting the industrial arts, for ransacking the earth for old pictures and statuary, and doing nothing to bring into use the magnificent water power of the mountain springs and lakes. He did not like the soldiers who ate and drank much, and rode horses that ought to be in better business; and he declared that before many years the whole humbug of war would be blown up, and Europe would be one nation with a police and without a standing army, very much like our own United States, whose people he liked very much because they paid their bills handsomely and did not grumble. He said that he had less trouble with hundred Americans than with ten Frenchmen.

The Geneva hotel owner mostly hangs around the old place; and doesn't seem to do much toward keeping it up. They are a lot. All three of 'em are at home now living off their father. How they live with their families, I can't see. They never have anything to sell off their place.

"The old man's sons mostly hang around the old place; and don't seem to do much toward keeping it up. They are a lot. All three of 'em are at home now living off their father. How they live with their families, I can't see. They never have anything to sell off their place."

"One could readily believe that, when he took a survey of the broad fields, which should have been covered with waving grain; but which, instead, were red with sorrel. There sat the lazy young men, looking out on the passes-by, as if they had no other business in life. The old farmer smoked his pipe, and saw his valuable place going to wreck and ruin with the coolest indifference. The women of such a household were well deserving of pity; for on them fell the principal burden of making bricks without straw. In such a 'Sleepy Hollow' atmosphere the most energetic would feel a lethargic creep over the spirits, effectually checking all advancement.

"Would you like to know the secret of such thrifte-sue? It was a whisky-barrel in the cellar."

ROLLING CATTLE.

Horace Greeley "deceases pasturing," and believes it the duty of every farmer to "soil" his cattle.

"I do firmly believe that the time is at hand when nearly all the food of cattle will, in our Eastern and Middle States, be cut and fed to them that we can afford much longer, to the end that we may be able to let them roam wild and hill and dale, through meadow and forest, biting of the latter plants and letting the worse go to seed; often pawing up the soft, wet soil, especially in spring, so that their hoofs destroy as much as they eat; nipping and often killing in their infancy the finest trees, such as the sugar maple, and leaving only such of hemlock, red oak, beech, etc., to attain maturity. The radical incurable vice of pasturing—that of devouring the better plants and leaving the worse to form and diffuse evil—can never be wholly obviated; and I deem it safe to estimate that almost any farm will carry twice as much stock if their feed be mainly cut and fed to them as it will if they are required to pick it up where it grows or grows dry. I am sure that the general adoption of soiling instead of pasturing will add immensely to the annual product, to the wealth and to the population of our older States."

CARE OF POULTRY IN WINTER.

Very few persons pay necessary attention to poultry in winter, although at this season they require constant care. A poultry house, to be quite warm, should be constructed with double walls and roof like an ice house, and should have as much glass as possible to admit light and sunshine. Birds about four inches wide are better adapted for round than round poles, as the fowls sitting on them can cover their feet with their feathers and protect them from frost. Old hens are not worth feeding; they should be got rid of, and young, vigorous ones substituted for them. More than three years old hens are not worth keeping. Abundant food should be given in winters, without fear of being overfed, obtained. Every poultry house should be furnished with boxes for the hens to lay in, so arranged that they cannot roost over them. Food and water should be given with regularity, and a supply of lime, gravel, crushed bones and charcoal should always be available.—*Farmer's Home Journal*.

BONE-MEAL FOR COWS.

A Maine correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says: "Within the last year or two farmers in this section have experienced considerable trouble and inconvenience from the sterility of their cows. It is believed that few or no cows are with calf at the present time, in proportion to the number kept, than ever before at this season of the year. Many are inquiring for a reason and for a remedy of the trouble. One farmer of experience and observation has given bone-meal to cows of this habit, as he believes, with beneficial results. A gill is given with other feed three times a day every other week. He thinks it has also proved beneficial with sick animals. A heifer lost her appetite, and grew weak, until she lost the use of her legs. Bone-meal was administered; and in a few days the heifer was on her feet, and was soon apparently as well as ever. These facts are stated to draw out the opinion and knowledge of those better informed than ourselves, rather than as statement of value of itself."

WOOD STOVE.

C. H. Conant, of New Lynn, Ohio, asked the Farmers' Club, N. Y., lately, whether he had better sell his wood stove for eight cents per bushel, or say No to the person who offers that price, and scatter them upon his fields.

F. D. Curtis—Ashes, unheated, are worth at least twenty-five cents per bushel. If art were not long and time so short, I would undertake to give the details of an experiment which proves a very excellent effect of burning ashes, probably forty-five years after application.

H. L. Read—Several years ago, before plowing in the spring, I raked the potato-vines on a certain field into windrows and burned them. The crop of oats on these particular vines was nearly twice as large as on the land five feet distant, and the yield of grass was nearly twice as large for at least three years. I have bought oats at eighteen cents a bushel, carried them eight miles, and consider them the cheapest of all varieties.

Rootenoot and His Game Chicken.

From Recollections of a Busy Wife.

After rubbing her lame elbow for a few minutes with Crude oil, which Mrs. R. uses for her rheumatism, we essayed to get the particulars of the great rooter fight, as follows:

"But did Mr. Rootenoot ever repay the joke Bliffkins played on him?"

"Your talking off now, Mister! he made him sick, and this is how it was. Bliffkins got interested in game chickens, and went to New York and Corry and all the big places in the country for game fowls and eggs, until he had got three or four roosters that could clear out anything on Oil Creek."

I remember about his taking a game chicken to his bright daughter, who sat among her interesting companions of the high school, and her voice, with others, joined sweetly in the hymns and songs of that jubilee of education in the republic of the Alps. I felt much at

blow all over that his fowl could whip anything that wore feathers in this section. Times then wasn't as they are now, cook fights were common as camp meetings. Two or three times Bliffkins kind of taunted the old man about his hen business—said he would catch his "game bird" and let him kill off some of Nathaniel's "spurs"; but the old man never opened his clam shell, only I noticed he was more melancholy than usual, would spend his time hunting mostly, and then I knew that some day he would carry down Bliffkins within an inch of his life. One day Nat came home, bringing one of the most rambunctious birds I ever laid eyes on. He said it was an eagle and he had shot him on the mounting. The bird's wing was broke, but he went to work and splintered it up, and in a few weeks it was as well as ever apparently, though he couldn't fly, and we used to let him run around the yard, where he got quite tame, though he was death on chickens when they got in his way. Instead of getting him at this Nathaniel kind of compromised the eagle in his blithely tastes, and when I said anything he would say "never mind Kit, I know my business."

"This had gone on two or three months, when Bliffkins who had grown quite independent and made considerable money out of his fighting rooster, gave out word that he would fight any bird in Pennsylvania, or anything that stood on two legs and wore feathers, for \$500 or his farm. I noticed the old man eyes brightened up as he heard one of the neighbors tell of Bliff's offer.

The next morning he started for Bliffkins' atom and when he came back he brought a paper that contained an agreement of some kind to fight two birds in two weeks for \$500 on one side and Bliffkins' store on the other, the winning party to take both stakes, I meant a large sum but kept still.

Meanwhile the coming match was talked of far and wide, and there was a man who had heard of the Coal Creek Club, and who had heard of Bliff's "bird" but he would be there.

The night before the fight Nat called me out into the wood shed, where he had been at work all day, and showed me his "bird," but my sake's alive you would never have known him: "was that old eagle he had 'doctor'd up' until he looked like a scaly rooster with half of his feathers gone." His long feathers had been pulled, and on his head Nat had glued on a shaggin' comb, while steel spurs adorned his legs, four or five rooster's feathers strewed on his tail, and if it hadn't been for his wicked eyes and long toe-nails, you wouldn't have known him. The next morning we all went down to town. I drove and Nathan carried his "game bird" in a bag; the crowd; together, and after a while up come Bliffkins smiling and throw down his bird into the ring, where he crowed and strutted up—a pretty sight, I can tell you. The crowd cheered, and just then Nat tipped up his sack and out tumbled our bird all covered with mud, but otherwise all right.

The stakes were all right, and two judges on hand, but everybody was hollering and shouting. I noticed only two of our friends who were taking Bliff's barker's at their own risk.

"There was a call, and the game chicken crowed once, and then made a lunge at our 'Cochin' and drew the first blood; but the old bird never seemed to notice it save that he gave a kind of side look at the little one. As the game rooster started up for another grand attack, our bird suddenly reached out one foot, grasped his adversary by the neck and with the other two his head clean off his body. Oh, what a time! Nat grabbed the eagle, paper and money, and I knew something was up. As the game rooster started up for another grand attack, our bird suddenly reached out one foot, grasped his adversary by the neck and with the other two his head clean off his body. Oh, what a time!

Bliffkins, when you call me Cochlin Clumby eggs, look out, if there ain't any game one among them!"

The Bonds follow the completion of the road—have the Union Trust Company of N. Y. as their official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 6% and accrued interest.

They bear gold interest—seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a Survey Plan, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend on no new or half settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled and productive country—assuming that a railroad runs through the heart of such a region of better security for both Investor and Franchisee, than a road to run through the most highly excited wilderness or sparsely settled territory.

This railroad possesses several advantages, in running into and out of the city of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Center, in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to depots of Iron ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the coal belt in the State, which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus secured, will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up from the Lakes to the Gulf, through its Southern Connections. It forms a trunk line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore bound on reality and a business that a few years must invariably double—and competent judges say truly and valuably.

Governments, selling while the price is high will put into those Bonds and Trusts or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, &c., on hand for distribution. Bonds may be sold directly of us, or of our Agents in Titusville, C. C. DUFFIELD, Cashier, Titusville Savings Bank.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
51 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

jan11-1870.

JEWELRY.

New Jewelry Store :
H. L. NUSS

Having removed to No. 10 SPRING STREET two doors West of his old stand, has now on hand one of the largest and best assortments of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.

Ever brought to Titusville, a full assortment of Spectacles always on hand. All descriptions of Jewelry Manufactured to Order.

Don't forget the place.

NO. 10 SPRING STREET,
Merchant's Exchange Block.

Imcifit.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,
809 Chestnut St. Phila.

Having always on hand a large assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware.

Our stock of Watches and Chains is very large, consisting of

AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH WATCHES

of nearly all makers. All of our goods are at the very lowest prices. Eighteen, twenty-four, twenty-eight, thirty and forty-eight hour movements.

Watches repaired in the best manner and warranted. Citizens from Titusville and vicinity and strangers will find no fair advantage by giving us a call.

201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-6

Columbus Morning Herald.

Monday, January 21, 1870.

Wendell Phillips New Demands.

Wendell Phillips thinks that the Government has not yet discharged its whole duty to the Freedmen. In his speech before the Anti-Slavery Society at Boston, the other night, he said when the slaves were turned out with their freedom they had not given him much. The negro stood, and the law could make him, on a level of civil and political equality with the whites. Much more, however, remained to be done to put him on a real equality. He wished the slaves to be compensated with such a share of wealth which had been plundered from him as would really put him on a level of equality. They owned, the negro one-seventh part of the wealth of the country. Without land the black man was helpless in the hands of the property holders, and the ballot in his hands would prove, under such circumstances, merely strength to the conservative party. He proposed therefore that Congress should secede to the freedmen forty acres of land and \$1000 to start himself if they had as yet given him nothing but his bare body, reduced below the level of subsistence, demoralized by years of toil, and asked him to go to work on his own account while he saw his family starving, and then told him to be sure to vote the Republican ticket. He would not leave the black race there, but would devote the rest of his life, chiefly to rousing the white race to a sense of justice. He held that every white man on the continent who had seven dollars of his own over one to his next door negro neighbor. On any principle of justice a share of the wealth belonged to him. He was a Republican, for he must be of that nothing. Poor as it was, he would not trust Virginia, in the hands of a white Democrat until he placed her black men on land there, with a roof over their heads, a mule in their stable, and grain enough to feed their children until the first crop came in. Without it they turned a million voters on the South to be ready tools of every domagogue.

Mr. Phillips will be a patriarch, indeed, if he lives to see all this happen, and there will be little hair left on the craniums of the future uncle Nods who are now in their nurse's arms. There is no Constitutional warrant for such a charity. The Government may as well go into bankruptcy as attempt it. The Freedmen have as good a start in life as nine-tenths of the emigrants did, and of our shores; better, too, for they understand our language, have a foothold on the soil already, and had plenty of work waiting for their hands to do, at fair wages. The Pilgrims found a wilderness unsubdued, with savage beasts and more savagery to wrestle with. The Freedmen find society at peace, none to molest them, and all the institutions of civilization at their command. They need no help but self-help. They must now work out their own salvation. Only so can they vindicate their manhood. Slavery never was a National Institution in law, and it would be as idle to talk of repudiation as of resuscitation. The States that maintained slavery are gone, etc. The Mayholding generation are mostly in rebel graves. There is no party defending to be found. Without education blacks and whites too, of course, fall a prey to demagogues, but with that, which the State will supply and maintain, if the blacks become the tools of demagogues, then it is their own fault, and they scarcely deserve compensation.

Chinese Immigration. RIVIERE, Jan. 25, 1870. Editors Morning Herald:

The question of Chinese immigration, is one of minor importance, and a thoughtful, considerate contemplation is the imperative duty of all who are desirous of seeing our institutions preserved in purity, the morals of our people kept from corruption, and the interest of the laborer enhanced... It is a nation's end, the object of governments to protect, defend, and vindicate the rights of the weak, which implies the man who by the sweat of his brow eats bread." Making this the foundation we will briefly examine the evils which must obviously follow the importation of laborers at starvation prices, and thousand of libertines to prey on our young men; thereby poisoning the flower of our country, causing it to wither in the bud, or what is worse, come to maturity deformed, rabid of the vices that constitute the fruit.

We are not, as a country, in want of help. There is in the rural districts of New York over two hundred thousand out of employment, and in this section we find many robust men that can find nothing to do. I was informed by an oil producer at Red Hat that he had no less than fifty applicants in one day. When this class are out of work their families are out of flour, or rather necessities of life, and the importation of Chinese laborers who by their mode of living will make money where an American would starve, must be productive of misery to our poor, though the opulent may be benefited, and as he amasses wealth, making this the gauge of manhood. The line between the poor will be drawn and cast the accused product.

Bonds is dignified when uncompensated fairly, but if the return is a mere pittance, it properly sinks into disgust and contempt. To make labor more honorable should be our aim, and can this be effected by bringing it down? Can this be accomplished by importing men a little above the brute? Reason answers emphatically in the negative. The Chinese, unlike all other foreign come here for the purpose of scraping together a sum of money, then leaving for his native land, where the costumes and manners are better adapted to promote his felicity. He does not come here to improve and build up our country; become Americanized like the Irish or German; money and a speedy return is his object, and the former he will have, by honest and dishonest means.

To propose our probably a steady, interested people is essential, and when a portion of the inhabitants have an interest in the welfare of the Government, it is no loss to speak in the wheel. A nation like the farm, must be fed; to exact repeated crops and neglect fertilizing will quickly bring down the state of cultivation; hence, if we receive a poverty stricken class, and who on becoming rich leave us, the result is detrimental to the strength of our institutions.

We have never heard it contradicted that a large majority of the Chinese women whose destination is our shores are imported by those who are interested in houses of ill-fame. If this is true, prudently and philanthropically, it is enough, and we will open wide our ports, cry for man-ships, and greatly increase the facilities for transportation. If on the other hand it is a prolific source of evil, let me no time to discourage the further means of destroying or impairing our morals. The wages of sin is death, and temptation is a source of sin, and can we deliver from temporal

satisfaction our young men by increasing the number of prostitutes, that is now fearfully large?

From this induction, we derive:

1st. That flooding the country with Chinese laborers will be detrimental to the poor, and ultimately end in waste.

2d. It will render labor dishonorable by bringing down wages to a mere pittance.

3d. The Chinese will not become citizens, but remain alien.

4th. The importation of females is a prolific source of evil. Very respectfully,

P.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS

By the Western Union Line.

NEWS BY CABLE.

PARIS, Jan. 28.

The Emperor of France has refused the request made by the Cabinet, for a reduction of the army, alleging as a reason for such retrenchment the sentiment now prevalent in the political centres.

MUNICH, Jan. 28.

The Upper House of the Bavarian Chamber has passed a resolution declaring a want of confidence in the Ministry.

PARIS, Jan. 29.

The American residents in Paris have signed a petition to Minister Washburn requesting him to do all in his power to hasten the completion of a satisfactory postal treaty between France and the United States.

ROME, Jan. 30.

The ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, Leopold Second, died yesterday, aged 73 years.

LISBON, Jan. 30.

The mail steamer Rio de Janeiro has arrived. The Argentine troops had returned from Paraguay to their homes, and the Brazilian volunteers were expected to arrive in a few days at Rio.

MUNICH, Jan. 30.

In the House of Deputies, yesterday, Prince Hohenlohe declared he would defend the government from the influence of the ultra-Germans. He pronounced the confederacy of the South German States a phantom, but objected to the union with the confederacy of the North.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The case of Jucker vs. English Gold Fineiner, now on trial in Chancery. The suit is brought for non-payment of salaries promised by defendants to the Mexican Mining Co. Plaintiff claims damages to the amount of \$300,000 sterling.

The Sunday papers urge the Eric shareholders to buy their shares stamped before Monday night.

Ex-Gov. Darling, of Victoria, is dead.

MADRID, Jan. 30.

Orders have been issued for a grand review of all troops in and around the capital. As the weather is very unfavorable for a military display, the announcement causes surprise and the motives of the military authorities are called in question.

General News.

NYC, Jan. 29.

Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railroad, issued a circular, saying that hereafter there will be kept in the General Office a careful and complete record of all the employees of the company, showing the day each entered the service, position first engaged in, and date of any promotion or change, together with a memorandum of any special service and meritorious or other noteworthy act performed, for the purpose of laying the foundation of an intelligent system of promotion in each department.

The Cuban Charitable Aid Society has published an address to the people of the United States asking for donations, as it is their purpose to make an impenetrable Providence decree the lands of the Cuban people ripe for destruction, a party union in every ward and district in this State.

Forty-first Congress--Second Session.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

The House met for general debate, Mr. Churchill in the chair. Very few members present.

Mr. Conger submitted some remarks in reply to Mr. Dawes' attack on the administration of President Grant, and in favor of the free delivery of newspapers through the mails.

Mr. Williams, of Indiana, spoke against railroad monopolies and in favor of the Government's interference with railroads to prevent extortion in the rates of transportation.

Mr. Wilkinson made a speech on the same subject asserting that agricultural interests did not seem to suffer near so much from tariff and taxation as it did from the extortionate rates of transportation exacted by railroad monopolies.

Mr. Gallaudet made a speech in favor of the doctrine set forth in Mr. Mungen's speech before recess—a repudiation of the national debt.

Mr. Bird followed in a speech against repudiation.

Mr. Cleveland addressed the House against repudiation and against all attempt to pay off its debt quickly, and in favor of expansion of currency and of a general reduction of expenditures and taxation.

At 3:30 the House adjourned.

House and Senate Calendar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

The calendar of the House of Representatives shows that during the present session 95 bills have been introduced in that body and 30 or 40 joint resolutions. The Senate calendar exhibits a proportionate number of bills.

Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

Several thousand cases are pending before the Court of Claims in connection with extra pay of officers of the government. They are of such a character that decision in several of them will settle all others.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million dollars in gold each week during the month of February, and to purchase \$100,000 bonds on each alternate week on account of the sinking fund.

Navy Yard Employees Discharged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.

About 1,100 men employed in the navy yard received notice of discharge, to take effect Monday, in the construction and steam engineering departments.

Cleveland Oil Market.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.

Orders were received at the Charleston navy yard for the discharge of 1,300 men in the naval construction departments.

Mexican News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.

Mexican advises via California that a pronouncement was issued at Los Angeles, Dec. 30th, declaring the independence of that State on the ground of repeated violations of the national constitution by Juarez. There was a proclamation numerously signed by leading military and civil officers, received with great favor by all classes.

The County Clerk Question.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.

The County Solicitor has given an opinion to the County Commissioners that they have no authority to appoint a County Clerk in place of General McGrath, elected last fall but died before the time to enter upon his duties. This leaves the present incumbent in office until after the October election.

Shoemakers on a Strike.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.

The shoemakers here belonging to St. Crispin's Society are on a strike. A portion of the delegates to the Workingmen's Assembly here held a meeting and resolved to form a Labor Party, and measures were taken to organize a party union in every ward and district in this State.

Died.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.

Commodore L. Keith, prominent in the coal interest and President of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, died last night of injuries received from a runaway horse, Wednesday last.

An Unjust Law Repealed.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 29.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill repealing the law of the last General Assembly, which prohibited the soldiers at the National Asylum, Dayton, from voting.

A. TALAMO,

DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, SASH,

WALL PAPER,

Doors and Window Glass.

SIGN AND HOUSE PAINTING, GRANING AND

FRESCOING,

Opposite Second National Bank, Titusville, Penn.

PAINT SHOP.

Re-established at the old stand,

BASIMENT OF RALPH'S BUILDING,

South Franklin Street, Titusville.

HOUSE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL PAINTING AND

GRANING.

RALPH.

NEW YORK MARKET

COR. FRANKLIN & MAIN STREETS,

TITUSVILLE.

WEBB & HOFFER,

(Successors to Austin & Staples.)

PROPHETORS.

Will be kept.

It will be their purpose to serve their customers with promptness, and to their entire satisfaction.

MILES WEBB,

FREDERICK HOFFER

Best of Meats.

Over Coats!

Youth's

Over Coats!

Boys'

Over Coats!

Childrens'

Over Coats!

Marked

Down, Down,

Down, by

McFarland,

Smith & Co.,

Successors to

J. A. Lossee.

G. B. AND RICE FLOUR,

From Durkee Mills, New York, at

DOTY & SEELY'S.

Jan. 1st.

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Columbus Morning Journal.

Monday, January 21, 1870.

Wendell Phillips' New Demands.

Wendell Phillips thinks that the Government has not yet discharged its whole duty to the Freedmen. In his speech before the Anti-Slavery Society at Boston, the other night, he said when the slaves turned with their bare freedom they had not given him much. The negro stood there, and the law could make him, on a level of civil and political equality with the whites. Much more, however, remained to be done to put him in real equality. He wished the slaves to be compensated with such a share of wealth which had been plundered from him as would really put him at a level of equality. They owned the negro one-seventh part of the wealth of the country. Without land the negro was helpless in the hands of the property holders, and the ballot in his hands would prove, under such circumstances, merely strength to the conservative party. He proposed, therefore, that Congress should secede to the freedmen forty acres of land and \$1000 to start himself off. They had as yet given him nothing but his bare body, reduced below the level of civilization, demoralized by years of toil, and asked him to go to work on his own account while he saw his family starving, and then told him to go to vote for the Republican ticket. He would not leave the black race there, but would devote the rest of his life, chiefly to rousing the white race to a sense of justice. He held that every white man on the continent who had seven dollars of his own owned one to his next door negro neighbor. Or any principles of justice a share of the wealth belonged to him. He was a Republican, for he must be that of nothing. Poor as it was, he would not trust Virginia, in the hands of a white Democrat until he placed her black men on land there, with a roof over their heads, a mule in their stable, and grain enough to feed their children until the first crop came in. Without it they turned a million voters on the South to be ready tools of every demagogue.

Mr. Phillips will be a patriarch, indeed, if he lives to see all this happen, and there will be little hair left on the craniums of the future uncle Ned's who are now in their nurse's arms. There is no Constitutional warrant for such a charity. The Government may as well go into bankruptcy as attempt it. The freedmen have as good a start in life as nine-tenths of the emigrants that land on our shores; better, too, for they understand our language, have a foothold on the soil already, and find plenty of work waiting for their hands to do, at fair wages. The Pilgrims found a wilderness unsubdued, with savage beasts and more savage men to wrestle with! The Freedmen and society at peace, none to molest them, and all the institutions of civilization at their command. They need no help but self-help. They must now work out their own salvation. Only so can they vindicate their manhood. Slavery never was a National Institution in law, and it would be a sad task to talk of reparation as of resurrection. The States that maintained slavery are *now*, etc. The slayholding generation are mostly in rebel graves. There is no party defendant to be found. Without education blacks and whites too, of course, fall a prey to demagogues, but with that, which the State will supply and maintain, if the blacks become the tools of demagogues, then it is their own fault, and they scarcely deserve commutation.

Chinese Immigration.

REICEVILLE, Jan. 28, 1870.

Editor's Morning Herald:

The question of Chinese immigration, is one of no minor importance, and a thoughtful, considerate contemplation is the imperative duty of all who are desirous of seeing our institutions preserved in purity, the morals of our people kept from corruption, and the interest of the laborer enhanced. It is a nation's end, the object of governments to protect, defend, and vindicate the rights of the weak, which implies "the man who by the sweat of his brow eats bread." Making this the foundation we will briefly examine the evils which must obviously follow the importation of laborers at starvation prices, and thousand of liberines to prey on our young men; thereby poisoning the flower of our country, causing it to wither in the bud, or what is worse, gone to maturity deformed, ruined by the virtues that constitute the man.

It is not an axiom, it is a general rule that a scarcity of workmen is far preferable to a surplus, and I will not impose on the good sense of your readers in elucidating this self-evident position.

We are not, as a country, in want of help.

There is in the rural districts of New York over two hundred thousand out of employment, and in this section we find many robust men that can find nothing to do. I was informed by an oil producer at Titusville that he had had less than fifty applicants to-day. When this class are out of work their families are out of flour, or rather necessities of life, and that the importation of Chinese laborers who by their mode of living will make money where an American would starve, must be productive of misery to our poor, though the opulent may be benefited, and as we amass wealth, making this the gauge of manhood. The lines between the poor will be drawn and cast to the lowest product.

Labor is dignified when remunerated fairly, but if the return is a mere pittance, it properly sinks into disgust and contempt. To make labor more honorable should be our aim, and can this be attained by bringing it down? Can this be accomplished by importing men a little above the brute? Reason answers emphatically in the negative! The Chinese, unlike all other foreigners, come here for the purpose of scraping together a sum of money, then leaving for his native land, where the costumes and markets are better adapted to promote his felicity. He does not come here to prosper, and build up our country; become Americanized like the Irish or Germans; money and a speedy return is his object, and the former he will have, by honest or dishonest means.

To propose our prosperity a steady, interested people is essential, and when a portion of the inhabitants have no interest in the welfare of the Government, it is it's loss spoke in the wheel. A nation, like the farm, must be fed to exact repeated crops and neglect fertilizing will quickly bring down the state of cultivation; hence, if we receive a poverty stricken class, and who on becoming rich leave us, the result is detrimental to the strength of our institutions.

We have never heard it contradicted that a large majority of the Chinese women whose destination is our shores, are imported by those who are interested in houses of ill-fame. If this is true, it is brazenly and pitifully, it is enough, and we will open wide our ports, cry for more ships, and greatly increase the facilities for transportation. If on the other hand it is a prolific source of evil, let me now no time in discouraging the further means of destroying or impairing our morals. "The wages of sin is death," and temptation is a source of sin, and can we deliver from temp-

tation our young men by increasing the sum of prostitutes, that is now fearfully large?

From this induction we derive:

1st. That flooding the country with Chinese laborers will be detrimental to the poor, and ultimately end in curse.

2d. It will render labor dishonorable by bringing down wages to a mere pittance.

3d. The Chinese will not become citizens, but remain aliens.

4th. The importation of females is a prolific source of evil. Very respectfully,

P.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS

By the Western Union Line.

NEWS BY CABLE.

PARIS, Jan. 28.

The Emperor of France has refused the request made by the Cabinet, for a reduction of the army, alleging as a reason for such refusal the sentiment now prevalent in the political centres.

MUNICH, Jan. 28.

The Upper House of the Bavarian Chamber has passed a resolution declaring a want of confidence in the Ministry.

PARIS, Jan. 29.

The American residents in Paris have signed a petition to Minister Washburn requesting him to do all in his power to hasten the completion of a satisfactory postal treaty between France and the United States.

ROME, Jan. 30.

The ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, Leopold Second, died yesterday, aged 75 years.

LISBON, Jan. 30.

The mail steamer Rio de Janeiro has arrived.

The Argentine troops had returned from Paraguay to their homes, and the Brazilian volunteers were expected to arrive in a few days at Rio.

MUNICH, Jan. 30.

In the House of Deputies, yesterday, Prince Hohenlohe declared he would defend the government from the influence of the ultra-Germans. He pronounced the confederacy of the South German States a phantom, but objected to the union with the confederacy of the North.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The case of Jucker vs. English Credit Financier, is now on trial in Chancery. The suit is for \$100,000 for non-payment of advances received by defendants to the Mexican Mining Co. Plaintiff claims damages to the amount of \$300,000 sterling.

The Sunday papers urge the Eric shareholders to have their shares stamped before Monday night.

Ex-Gov. Darling, of Victoria, is dead.

MADRID, Jan. 30.

Orders have been issued for a grand review to-morrow of all troops in and around the capital. As the weather is very unfavorable for a military display, the announcement causes surprise and the motives of the military authorities are called in question.

Mexican News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.

Mexican advice to Coloma state that a proclamation was issued at Los Angeles, Dec. 30th, declaring the independence of that State on the ground of repeated violations of the national constitution by Juarez. There was a proclamation, numerously signed by leading military and civic officers, received with great favor by all classes.

General News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railroad, has issued a circular, saying that hereafter there will be kept in the General Office a careful and complete record of all the employees of the company, showing the day each entered the service, position first engaged in, and date of any promotion or change, together with a memorandum of any special service and merit or other noteworthy act performed, for the purpose of laying the foundation of an intelligent system of promotions in each department.

The Cuban Charitable Aid Society has published an address to the people of the United States asking for donations, as it is their purpose to show the merciful Providence decree the lot of the Cuban people into desperation, to project a charity for this ruined and desperate people such as had not been more deeply and urgently needed since the Christian era.

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A special Atlanta dispatch says: After the swearing in of members in the House yesterday, the House proceeded to the election of a Clerk and minor officers. Newton, Republican, was elected Clerk by twenty-eight majority, Bently, colored, Messenger by fifteen majority, and Linzberger, Doorkeeper by eight majority. Much confusion prevailed in the House during the session. Mr. Bryant called Tweedy, his colleague from Richmond, a miserly liar, and after adjournment Tweedy demanded a retraction and apology, which Bryant refused. Tweedy then struck Bryant with a ruler walking-stick and Bryant ran into a house for protection. The Republicans held a very large mass meeting last night and great enthusiasm was manifested.

Prince Arthur is expected to arrive in this city Washington to-day. Arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the party by several private associations and it is understood that quite a number of invitations have been accepted.

A resolution was passed at the Stock Exchange forbidding the forwarding of telegraph, which sends quotations to different offices in the city, from sending the prices of Stock Island over their wires.

The Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary have purchased a plot of ground containing some sixty lots, on the Thirtieth street, and propose to erect a new building thereon for a seminary.

Delegates from various base ball clubs throughout the country met at Tammany Hall last evening to effect the permanent organization of a national association of junior base ball players.

Desperate Shot.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.

Last night, at 11 o'clock, policeman Fraher went into a saloon on the corner of Kenwood and Wells street, kept by Joseph C. Daigneau, an Italian, to arrest the barkeeper, named Joseph Miller, who had just assaulted and severely injured a customer, named Henry S. Moore. As Fechter was forcing his prisoner toward the door Daigneau entered, and, after a few words, fired two shots at Fechter; one entered his heart, the other hit the right side of which he died in a few minutes. Daigneau is a noted desperado, and his death is a subject of congratulation. Officer Fechter is in a critical condition, but it is hoped he may recover.

Suit for False Imprisonment.

Jno. II. Martin has commenced suit against N. H. Hamlin, a well known dry goods dealer, damages put at \$20,000, for false imprisonment. Martin visited Hamlin in his store, and while passing out the store with a valise in his hand, was arrested and confined, without a warrant on the supposition that he had stolen goods in the valise.

He was detained when remunerated fairly, but if the return is a mere pittance, it properly sinks into disgust and contempt. To make labor more honorable should be our aim, and can this be attained by bringing it down?

Can this be accomplished by importing men a little above the brute?

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If on the other hand it is a prolific source of evil, let me now no time in discouraging the further means of destroying or impairing our morals.

"The wages of sin is death," and temptation is a source of sin, and can we deliver from temp-

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS--SECOND SESSION.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

The House met for general debate, Mr. Charleroi in the chair.

Very few members present.

Mr. Conger submitted some remarks in reply to Mr. Dawes' attack on the administration in eulogy of President Grant, and in favor of the free delivery of newspapers through the mails in countries where they are published.

Mr. Williams, of Indiana, spoke in defense of the railroads, against railroad monopolies and in favor of the Government's interference with railroads to prevent extortion in the rates of transportation.

Mr. Wilkinson made a speech on the same subject asserting that agricultural interests did not seem to suffer near so much from tariff and taxation as it did from the extortions rates of transportation exacted by railroad monopolies.

Mr. Gallodale made a speech in favor of the doctrine set forth in Mr. Mungen's speech before recess—a repudiation of the national debt.

Mr. Bird followed in a speech against repudiation.

Mr. Cleveland addressed the House against repudiation and against all attempt to pay off the debt quickly, and in favor of expansion of currency and of a general reduction of expenditures and taxation.

At 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 29—12 m.

Crude—There is a little more doing in Crude oil, but the feeling is not a strong one. Yesterday there were several buyers at 13c, but no sellers. To-day sales were made at yesterday's bidding prices. Sales, 1,000 bbls on spot at 12c; 240 bbls at 13c; 2,000 bbls at 12c; 1,000 bbls S.O. fifteen days at 13c. We quote sellers' option till July 1 at 12c but no buyers' option till July 1 at 13c.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Philadelphia, Jan. 29—12 p.m.

Petroleum market quiet.

N.Y. S. W. 30c; G.S.C. 30c; G.L. 13c.

Cleveland Oil Market.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.

Petroleum quiet but firmer, held at 25c. G.L. crude, better, held at \$0.65-\$0.70.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Jan. 29—8 p.m.

Petroleum—Refined clover oil at 60c.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

The Dry Goods market remains quiet and it is difficult to move any line of goods unless at some concessions, but holders and independent sellers unless at full prices, hoping that after the 1st price will rise.

Nitro-Glycerine.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.

The Nitro-Glycerine market is very quiet and the public are advised to buy the Patent.

This is to inform the public that the Nitro-Glycerine Company, 78 and 80 Broadway, New York, is prepared to furnish any of the above explosive substances at their factory, in any desired quantity. Price for Nitro-Glycerine at New York, \$1.35 per pound.

And yet Tid. P. graciously advertises that he or his company and Roberts Company, have the exclusive right to manufacture, to blast, to blast, &c. With the right, I can only apply to such a man, "Shoo, you don't bother me." Pit him, you may, but deal with him at your peril.

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WINTER CLOTHING

AT

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

We wish to close
out this branch of our
business, and for this
reason, will sell our
goods from 25 to 40
per cent. below their
market value.

MC FARLAND, SMITH & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO J. A. LOOSE,

Titusville Morning Herald.

Monday, January 31, 1870.

New Advertisements To-Day.

Led up—Dr. Hayes.
Rooms for sale—C. S. Mathews.
Davis' Shop—Local notice.
Bove to Rent—Hill's Mill.

Report Second Nat. Bank—O. C. Hyde, Cashier.

The Bill.

The New County Bill, which passed the second reading in the Senate on Thursday, comes up-to-day for final action, and we know the result to-night. If it passes, it goes to the House, and then to the people. We have faith in both. If defeated in the Senate, the controversy ends for the present, but will be renewed next year, and every succeeding year, until the voters of Crawford county shall have had the constitutional privilege of deciding the question by ballot.

Richmond is in the Field.

We direct attention to the unanswerable arguments presented in favor of a new county by A. L. Richmond, Esq., of Meadville, a letter to the *Republican*. He takes a plain, straightforward, mainly position on this subject, and we hope his example will be generally followed by men of position and influence in Crawford county. We want everybody to "speak out," whether for or against the project.

REAL ESTATE.—S. Silliman to H. L. Hershey, part of lot at junction of Spring and Pine streets, \$500.

Hiram J. Burles to Mr. Caldwell, of Pioneer, house and lot on East Main street, \$3,000.

THE FRENCH SPY.—Mlle. Zoe and her talented company of artists appear this evening in the great drama of the French Spy, a piece in which she has achieved an unequalled popularity throughout the States.

CAPT. W. W. GRAY has presented us with a beautiful Almanac for the year 1870, on tinted paper, and full of elegant illustrations and solid reading, issued by the New York Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. Gray is the agent. The New York Life is one of the best companies in the field.

MC FOWEN & CO., who know the editorial weakness for cigars, left on our table Saturday a box of Moss Rose Havanas, which we are bound to "puff" accordingly. They have the daintiest flavor, the peerless ash, and the gentlest narcotics that can be put into a Cuban wrapper, and reduced to smoke.

BOILER EXPLOSION—STEAM MILL DESTROYED—ONE MAN KILLED.—On Saturday last, a few minutes before nine a. m., the large boiler in the mill of Mr. Wm. Ray, in Eldred township, Warren county, some three and a half miles south of Garland, exploded with a terrible report. There were four men at work in the mill at the time, and one of them, the engineer, Mr. Albert Vandyke, was so badly scalded that he died from the effects about six hours thereafter. He was about twenty-one years of age, and resided near Cherry Hill, Erie county. He was a young man of great promise, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. The mill was entirely demolished, nothing but the bare frame remaining standing; and strange to say no one else was severely injured, although surrounded by falling boards and timbers.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—We ask the attention of our readers to the favorable report of the condition of this institution as it appears in another column. A glance will show that it is strong and sound. In our article of last Saturday on the "Business of Titusville," we stated that this Bank paid \$2,500 of taxes. This was a very light estimate. Its taxes are as follows:

United States face, interest, &c.	\$ 400.00
" " on circulation and deposit, &c.	1,077.81
" " on profits.	2,000.00
State tax on capital.	300.00
City and school tax.	300.00
Total taxes for one year.	\$8,016.81

It will thus be seen that our National Banks are pretty well taxed.

MUSICAL CONVENTION AT SHAMBOURG.

The Musical Association of Shamburgh will hold a Musical Convention, commencing on Monday next, one week from today, and continuing three days.

The Convention will be under the direction of Prof. J. P. Brown, who is an accomplished instructor, and is already favorably known in his profession throughout the oil region. The Convention will conclude with a grand concert on Thursday evening, February 10th, to which the general public are invited.

POST OFFICE CHANGES IN CLIFTON COUNTY.

At Reidsburg, Mr. Wm. A. Lerch has been appointed Post Master, in the place of Mr. Wm. Irvin, resigned. Mr. Lerch is a young man of sterility and will make a capital and efficient officer. Mr. Irvin carries with him in his retirement the good wishes of his friends.

Mr. Allen Anchors has received the appointment of Post Master at Pollock, vice Mr. Pollock, resigned. The appointment of Mr. Anchors will give general satisfaction.

A CHEERFUL HOSPITALITY.—A large number of the citizens of Pithole and vicinity enjoyed a pleasant reunion on Thursday evening last at the Danforth House, where they partook of the hospitalities of the new proprietor of that establishment, Mr. James Duffy. Mr. Duffy is an experienced hotel-keeper, and is a great attraction to Pithole in that capacity. The Danforth House had been "running empties" for some time, and all its former glory seemed to have departed. But Mr. Duffy, who hails from Westmoreland, and can "keep a hotel," has instituted a new order of things. The house has been renovated from top to bottom, and largely refurnished. As we said, the proprietor commemorated the event on Thursday last by inviting about one hundred guests to a splendid banquet. Towns and speeches followed in usual course, and the affair passed off very happily to all concerned.

THE LADY, THE BAKER, and "Turn Him Out" are the two pieces constituting the chief attraction at the Opera House at Petroleum Centre this evening. Sherry's company are fully capable of doing them justice, and the crowded houses nightly attest their popularity.

The sweetest perfumes, the finest oils, the newest and best toilet articles, and the best stock of drugs in the market can be found at White & Co.'s.

WE ARE now closing out the balance of our winter stock at cost.

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